

UNGAR, Imre, Dr.; KULKA, Frigyes, Dr.

A case of contralateral spontaneous pneumothorax following pneumonectomy. Magyar sebészet 11 no.1:42-45 Feb 58.

1. Az Országos Korányi Tbc. Intézet (Tudományos vezető: Dr. Sebők Loránd) sebészeti osztályának (Főorvos: Ungar Imre dr.) közleménye.

(PNEUMONECTOMY, compl.

pneumothorax, spontaneous contralateral case report (Hun))

(PNEUMOTHORAX, etiol. & pathogen.

pneumonectomy causing spontaneous contralateral pneumothorax, case report (Hun))

UNGAR, Imre, dr.

Pulmonary resection in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.
Orv. hetil. 96 no.18:478-485 1 May 55.

1. Az Allami koranyi Tudobetseggyintezet (Igazgato-foorvos:
Dessauer, Pal dr.) es az Orszagos Tuberculosis Intezet (Igazgato-
foorvos: Sebok, Lorand dr.) Sebészeti Osztalyanak (foorvos:
Ungar, Imre dr.) kozlemenye.
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, surgery,)

ERDELYI, Iaszlo, Dr.; PADANYI, Alajos, Dr.; UNGAR, Imre, Dr.

Critical elaboration of 150 cases of lung cancer. Orv. hetil. 99 no.34:
1167-1170 24 Aug 58.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem IV. sz. Sebészeti Klinikájának
(igazgató: Kudasz József dr. egyet. tanár, kandidatus) és az Országos
Koranyi TBC Intézet (igazgató: Boszormenyi Miklós dr. kandidatus, tado-
mányos vezető: Foldes István dr. kandidatus) közleménye.

(LUNG NEOPLASMS

clin. aspects & statist. (Hun))

UNGAR, Imre, Dr.; KERTES, Istvan, Dr.; WITEK, Laszlo, Dr.

Simultaneous bilateral lung resection. Orv. hetil. 99 no.45:1576-1580
8 Nov 58.

1. Az Orszagos Koranyi Tbc. Intezet (igazgato: Boszormenyi Miklos dr.
Tud. vezeto: Foldes Istvan dr.) kozlemenye.

(PNEUMONECTOMY

simultaneous bilateral, indic. & technic (Hun))

UNGAR, Imre, dr.

Some problems of postoperative therapy and control of surgical patients. Tuberkulozis 12 no.12:265-270 D '59.

1. Az Országos Koranyi Tbc Intezet (igazgato-foorvos: Boszormenyi Miklos dr. kandidatus, tudomanyos igazgato: Foldes Istvan dr. kandidatus). sebészeti osztalyanak (foorvos: Ungar Imre dr.) kozlemenye.

(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY surg)

UNGAR, Imre, dr.

Secondary resection in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.
Orv.hetil. 101 no.10:327-332 Mr '60.

1. Országos Koranyi Tbc. Intezet, sebészeti osztály.
(PNEUMONECTOMY)

MARTON, Sandor, dr.; UNGAR, Imre, dr.; LACZKO, Ede, dr.

Indications for pulmonary resection in diabetics. Tuberkulozis 14
no.1:6-12 Ja '61.

1. Az Orszagos Koranyi Tbc Intezet (igazgato foorvos: Boszormenyi
Miklos dr. kandidatus, tudomanyos igazgato: Foldes Istvan dr. kandi-
datus) kozlemenye.

(PNEUMONECTOMY) (DIABETIC PATIENTS surg)

MARTON, Sandor, dr.; UNGAR, Imre, dr.; LACZKO, Ede, dr.

Nature of the regulation of metabolic processes after pulmonary
resection in diabetic patients. Tuberkulozis 14 no.2:33-36 P '61.

1. Az Orszagos Koranyi Tbc Intezet (igazgato foervos: Boszormenyi
Miklos dr. kandidatus, tudomanyis igazgato: Foldes Istvan dr. kandidatus)
kozlemenye.

(PNEUMONECTOMY) (DIABETIC PATIENTS surg)

MARTON, Sandor, dr.; UNGAR, Imre, dr.; LACZKO, Ede, dr.

Results of resectional surgery in diabetic tuberculous patients.
Tuberkulozis 14 no.4:109-114 Ap '61.

1. Az Orszagos Koranyi Tbc Intezet (igazgato: Boszormenyi Miklos dr.
kandidatus, tudomanyos vezeto: Foldes Istvan dr. kandidatus) kozlemenye.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY surg)
(DIABETES MELLITUS compl)
(PNEUMONECTOMY compl)

UNGAR, Imre, dr.

Some aspects in the management of the bronchial stump in surgery.
Tuberkulózis 14 no.10:296-303 0 '61.

1. Az Országos Koranyi Tbc Intezet (Igazgato: Boszormenyi Miklos dr.
kandidatus, tudomanyos igazgato: Foldes Istvan dr. kandidatus)
kozlemenye.

(PNEUMONECTOMY)

UNGAR, Imre; KOROSI, Andor, dr.

Bronchial anastomosis performed in lung cancer. Tuberkulozis
16 no.4/5:106-109 Ap-Mj '63.

1. Az Országos Korányi Tbc Intézet (Ig.: Boszormenyi Miklós
dr., tud. vezető: Foldes István dr.) és a Szamuely Tibor
Tbc Gyógyintézet (Parancsnok: Korosi Andor dr.) közleménye.
(LUNG NEOPLASMS) (BRONCHIAL NEOPLASMS)
(BRONCHOGRAPHY) (THORACIC RADIOGRAPHY)
(SURGERY, OPERATIVE) (PNEUMONECTOMY)

CSORBA, Lajos, dr.; UNGAR, Imre, dr.; KOVATS, Janos, dr.

late functional results of pulmonary resection. Tuberkulozis
16 no.11:328-332 N '63.

1. Az Országos Koranyi Tbc Intezet (igazgato-foorvos: Boszormenyi
Miklos dr. kandidatus, tudomanyos igazgato: Foldes Istvan dr.
kandidatus) Sebészeti Osztalyanak (foorvos: Ungar Imre dr.
kandidatus) es Cardiopulmonalis laboratoriumanak (foorvos:
Kovats Janos dr.) kozlemenye.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY) (PNEUMONECTOMY)
(RESPIRATORY FUNCTION TESTS)

BARASE, Zoltan, dr.; UNGAR, Imre, dr.; VILLOE, Egon, dr.

Diagnostic and therapeutic problems of open cavern healing.
Tuberkulózis 16 no.12:359-367 D '63.

1. Az Országos Koranyi Tbc Intezet (igazgato-fiorvos: Boszormenyi
Miklos dr., tudomanyos igazgato: Foldes Istvan dr.) kozlemenye.

UNGAR, Imre, dr.; SZARVAS, Ilona, dr.

Role of surgical treatment in the prevention of chronic pulmonary tuberculosis. Tuberkulózis 16 no.12:367-371 D '63.

1. Az Országos Koranyi Tbc Intezet (igazgató főorvos: Boszormenyi Miklós dr. kandidátus, tudományos igazgató: Foldes István dr. kandidátus) sebészeti osztályának (főorvos: Ungar Imre dr. kandidátus) közleménye.

HUNGARY

BARASZ, Zoltan, Dr, SZARVAS, Ilona, Dr, UNCAR, Imre, Dr: National Koranyi Tuberculosis Institute, Department of Surgery (Orszagos Koranyi TBC Intezet, Sebészeti Osztaly).

"Early Diagnosis and Operability of Carcinoma of the Lung."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 32, 11 Aug 1963, pages 1505-1510.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] For the surgical treatment and prognosis of lung cancer the most important factor is the time of the operation. Successful surgery can be expected if X-ray is the only indication for the disease and no other symptoms are yet manifested. In the interest of radical surgery, prolonged examinations for the definite diagnosis of cancer must be foregone in order to insure rapid surgical treatment. If the X-ray gives a strong indication for carcinoma, thoracotomy is definitely indicated. All other tests would only support the suspicion of cancer or its diagnosis, but can not exclude it. X-Ray is the basic tool which indicates the need for thoracotomy, but is not always suited for prognostic deductions. Tests before surgery can not definitely determine the operability of the tumor. This is an additional argument for the more extensive use of thoracotomy. The justification for palliative surgery is enhanced by the fact that the life of the patient is prolonged 1.5-2 years by it, even in cases where recovery is impossible. 11 Hungarian, 20 Western references.

1/1

UNGAR, Imre, dr.

Isolated intrapulmonary hematoma. Orv. hetil. 104 no.51:
2430-2431 22 D '63.

1. Orszagos Koranyi Tbc Intezet.

(LUNG DISEASES) (HEMATOMA) (THORACIC INJURIES)
(HEMOSIDEROSIS) (THORACIC RADIOGRAPHY)
(PATHOLOGY) (SURGERY, OPERATIVE)

UNGAR, Imre, dr.

Early diagnosis and verification of pulmonary cancer. Orv.
hetil. 105 no.21:961-967 24 My'64.

1. Orszagos Koranyi Tbc. Intezet, Sebészeti Osztaly.

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UNGAR, Imre, dr.; BEKE, Csaba, dr.; LAKATOS, Pal. dr.

Surgical intervention in acute pulmonary hemorrhage. Orv. hetil.
105 no.28:1311-1314 12 J1'64

1. Orszagos Koranyi Toc. Intezet, XXII. ker. Tanacs, Tudokorhaz,
Komarom Megyei Tanacs Korhaza, Sikvolgyi Tudosztaly.

HUNGARY

HUNGAR, Irma, Dr. BARASZ, Zoltan, Dr. SCHERER, Eva, Dr. SZARVAS, Ilona, Dr;
National Koranyi Institute for Tb (director: HOSZOLMENYI, Miklos, Dr, sci-
entific director: FOLDES, Istvan, Dr) (Orszagos Koranyi Tbc Intezet).

"Late Results of Resections Performed Because of Pulmonary Tuberculosis."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 108, No 10, 5 Mar 67, pages 433-436.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] 1) The late surgical results of 305 patients from Budapest have been examined who underwent surgery at the hospital between 1955-57. The follow-up was successful insofar as it involved 66 per cent of the patients. 2) The condition of every patient was evaluated in detail including X-ray, bacteriological and functional studies. 3) At the time of the examination, 87 per cent of the patients were free of symptoms and complaints, 5 per cent were ill and 24 of them (8 per cent) had died. Of these, 11 died of some unrelated disease. 4) Of those who recovered, 249 (81 per cent of the cases) are employed. 5) The therapeutic results are dependent on the original condition of the patients, the X-ray morphological changes and the bacteriological findings. 6) Of prognostic importance from the aspect of late therapeutic results is the immediate postoperative course since favorable late results can be expected in only about 60 per cent of the cases which had severe complications while lasting success can be expected in about 90 per cent of the cases free of complications. 7) The conclusions reached by the analysis of the above patient material are applicable 1/2

HUNGARY

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 108, No 10, 5 Mar 67, pages 433-436.

to the present patient material only with reservation. Thus it can be concluded that the surgical treatment of cases which could not be solved by drug therapy was justified by the late results. 8 Hungarian, 11 Western references.

A

Mineral-petrographic investigation of the sand of the river Maros. Veronika Páková, Tibor Ungár, and Peter A. Váradi. *Hidrol. Közlem* 20, 81-9 (1940). - Sand samples were taken some hundred m. below the mouth of the river Maros. Results of the mech. analysis were: above 1.0 mm. grain size 0.02-10, 1.0-0.5 mm. 0.34-1.47%, 0.5-0.2 mm. 64.95-71.00%, 0.2-0.1 mm. 10.70-37.81%, 0.1-0.05 mm. 2.31-4.70%, and below 0.05 mm. 0.75-3.35%. Most of the dark minerals and heavy minerals could be found in the fraction 0.1-2 mm. The following minerals could be identified in the sand samples: amphibole, apatite, Au, biotite, clathrate, epidote, garnet, hypersthene, cassiterite, magnetite, olivine, rutile, staurolite, tourmaline, and zircon. The data show a characteristic freshwater sediment. István Fényi

UNGAR, T.

"Methods of Sampling Gravel on a Comparative Basis" p. 355 (Epitoanyag, Vol. 5,
No. 11, November, 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Vol. 3, No. 3 Library of Congress, March 1954, Uncl.
R/4444 Accessions 1953

WNGAR, T.

HUNG :

1. New screening apparatus for field use - Small
screening apparatus for field use - Small
screening apparatus for field use - Small

The apparatus was designed for the rapid determination of the grain size distribution of a sample of soil or sand. The sample is measured in a small glass vessel of known volume. It is then filled into the apparatus through a rubber packed joint at one of the lateral surfaces of the prism. After screening, the apparatus is brought into an upright position. The fractions appear as vertical columns in the narrow space between the screens. The vertical dimension of the sand prisms is the same as the vertical dimension of the container. The grain size distribution is determined by the use of a nomograph. As compared to laboratory tests errors from 0 to 5% infrequently from 5 to 8% may occur. Average grain size, symmetry of distribution and grading are not affected very much by the errors. Consequently, the apparatus may be used advantageously for several routine investigations which do not require the highest degree of accuracy. The time needed for one measurement and evaluation is 7 minutes.

UNGAR, T.

"Screens Placed in a Series for Studying Ground Sand." p. 255 (FOLDTANI KOZLONY. BULLETIN OF THE HUNGARIAN GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Vol. 23, No. 7/9, June/Sept. 1953) Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954. Unclassified.

UNGAR, T.

R U N C

63. Distinguishing between alluvial and aeolian sand
L. Mohr and T. Ungar. (*Földtani Közlem.*
Vol. 81, 1954, No. 1-2, pp. 17-28, 1 fig., 1 tab.)

From the stratigraphical point of view it is important to distinguish sands of alluvial and aeolian origin. Since both contain rounded as well as sharp grains, only the relative amounts of the latter determine their origin. The visual method described in the article was established on the basis of statistical data of a great number of recent alluvial and aeolian sand samples. The aeolian origin of a sand grain is indicated not so much by its overall shape but rather by its microrelief, i. e. the vanishing of the small coarsely oriented shiny surface elements and the appearance of a smooth semilustrous surface. The latter type of microrelief may also appear on grains of a concave overall shape. Three main types of grain may be distinguished: (1) sharp, jagged, (2) slightly rounded, (3) smooth, semilustrous. Alluvial sand contains more grains of type (1) whereas aeolian sand consists mainly of types (2) and (3). Percentual

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1 Mihally

relations do not always correctly indicate the origin. However, if percentual quantities of the three grain types are plotted inside triangular coordinates, the marks representing the two characteristic sand types appear in two well defined groups. The origin of an unknown sand sample is determined by the location of its representative mark either in the alluvial or eolian type zones. Within the areas of the two main types, zones for characteristic, average and atypical subtypes are described. The three grain types are easily discernable, assays conducted with the same samples by different people did not differ more than 1 to 2%. The examination of 150 grains in one sample yields reliable results. Compared to other systems of measurement, this method gives identical results, however, only a fraction of the time is required.

2/2

UNGAR, T.

UNGAR, T. Criticism of methods in measuring the size of particles. p. 366.

Vol. 8, no. 10, Oct. 1956

EPITOANYAG

TECHNOLOGY

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

UNGAR, Tibor

Comparison of sediment and soil classification systems.
Hidrologiai közlony 37 no.1:34-43 '57

UNGAR, T.

Comparing the analytical methods of grain composition.

P. 37, (Foldtani Kozlony) Vol. 87, no. 1, Jan./Mar. 1957, Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

Ungar, T.

Use of the cohesion index in sediment investigations of a technical character.
p. 289

EPITOANYAG. (Epitoanyagipari Tudományos Egyesület)
Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 11, no.8, August 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAJ) LC, Vol. 8, no.11
November 1959
Uncl.

UNGAR, Tibor

On water permeability of sand grain groups. Agrokem talajtan 9
no.2:189-200 '60.

1. Szegedi Tervezo Vallalat, Szeged.

UNGAR, Tibor, dr.

Soil characteristics of Szeged from the point of view of the
construction industry. Magyar ipar 10 no.4:157-160 '61.

KELLNER, Janos, okleveles mernok, irányító tervező; UNGAR, Tibor, dr.,
okleveles mernok, irányító tervező

Buildings based on filled, organic soil in Szeged. Melyepitástud
szemle 13 no.5:237-240 My '63.

1. Szegedi Tervező Vállalat.

UNGAR, Tibor, dr., okleveles mernok

Color-changing organic soils. Melyepitestud szemle 13 no.11:
519-524 N'63

1. Szegedi Tervezo Vallalat Talajmechanikai Csoportjanak vezetoje.

UNGAR, Tibor, dr.

Parameters of granular structure. Epitoanyag 15 no.1:1-6 Ja '63.

1
UNGAR, Tibor, dr.

Results of a subsequent examination of buildings founded on
organic soil in Szeged. Magyar ipar 12 no.10:479-484 '63.

UNGAR, Tibor, dr.

Physical properties of loess soils. Hidrológiai közlemények 44. kötet, 12. szám, 1964. 537-546 D '64.

1. Szeged Designing Enterprise, Ministry of Construction, Szeged.

UNGAROV, B.

Disadvantage of subdividing parcels of land. p. 300

GEODETSKI LIST, Zagreb, Vol. 9, No. 7/10, July/Oct. 1955.

SO: EEAL, Vol. 5, No. 7 July 1956

UNGAROV, Bruno

From Siberik. Geod list 18 no.10/12:297 G-5 '54.

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H-31
Their Application. Caoutchouc. Natural and
Synthetic Rubber.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 3135.

Author : ~~Illegible~~, G., Panciuo, V.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Problems of Caoutchouc Regeneration.

Orig Pub: II-a Consf. tehn.-stiint. a ind. usoare, Piele.-
Cauciuc.-Sticla. [Bucuresti], ASIT, 1957,
145-149.

Abstract: A review on industrial methods concerned with
the regeneration of NK [natural caoutchouc] and
[synthetic caoutchouc]. Eight references. --
C. Markus.

Card 1/1

ОБОЗРЕНИЕ, В. 1, 1960.

Kinematic control system for the control of the
working disks of the measuring mechanism. The control system
has a max. speed of 247. 100. 247. 8 no. 100. 147. 16.

1. Karg-milko, S. I. 100. 147. 16. 100. 147. 16.
Kufedrov, G. I. 100. 147. 16. 100. 147. 16.

UNGEFUG, V.G.

Theory of the analytical calculation of the kinematic and geometric parameters of the separation of cuttings from the massif by the cutters of a disk-type actuating mechanisms of mining machinery. Nauch. trudy KNIUI no. 11:35-81 '62.
(MIRA 17:7)

UNGEFUR, V.G.; ZEYFERT, V.G.; ORLOV, V.F.

Investigating the cutting of coal with planetary cutter disks.
Nauch. trudy KNIUI no.13:38-43 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

Characteristics of the geometry of cutting with planetary cutter disks of mining machinery depending on the adjustment of the disk and the feed ratio. Ibid.:97-107

Prerequisites and characteristics of experimental testing methods of cutting coal with planetary cutter disks of mining machinery. Ibid.:107-117

Extreme conditions for cutting coal with planetary cutter disks of mining machinery. Ibid.:136-145

Optimal relation of the cross section parameters of a coal cut in steady conditions for cutting. Ibid.:145-154

Indices of coal grades in cutting under standard conditions. Ibid.:154-163

Predicting coal grades in cutting with a planetary cutter disk of mining machinery. Ibid.:163-173

Some problems in coal grades of quality during staggered cutting with planetary cutter disks. Ibid.:173-180

UNGEFUG, V.G.

Theoretical basis and calculations of the movement parameters
of planetary cutter disks of mining machinery actuating
mechanisms. Nauch. trudy KNIUI no.13:43-97 :62 (MIRA 18:1)

UNGEFUG, V.G.; LANGE, M.V.; SULIMOV, K.G.; ZEYFERT, V.P.; ORLOV, V.F.

Reproduction of the trajectory of one cutter of planetary
cutter disks of mining machinery in setting up coal cutting
tests in a mine. Nauch. trudy KNIUI no.13:118-130 '64

Experience with electric strain gauges in studying coal
cutting in mines. Ibid.:130-135

UNGHEUER, S.; WOJTANOWICZ, C.

Poland's machinery export. In English and Polish. p. 173.

PRZEGLAD MECHANICZNY. (Stowarzyszenie Inzynierow i Technikow Mechanikow Polskich) Warszawa. Poland. Vol. 17, no. 5, May 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAJ) LC, Vol. 9, No. 2,
Feb. 1959.

Uncla.

UNGER, A.

New methods of calculating the loss of heat by buildings. p. 381.

GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA, Vol. 29, No. 11 Nov. 1955

(Polskie Zrzeszenie Gazowników, Wodociągowców i Techników Sanitarnych) Warszawa

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST Vol. 5, No. 1

Jan. 1956

18

18

Apparatus for mining fibrolite. A. YA. UNGER and G. YA. UNGER. Russ. 25,1945,
May 29, 1931.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP	SECTION	SUBSECTION	NUMBER
1	1	1	1
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POLAND/Plant Physiology. Respiration and Metabolism

I-2

Obs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No 91296

Author : Gluminski S., Czerwinski W., Unger E., Skrabka H.

Inst : Polish Botanical Society

Title : A Study of Respiration in Roots. II. The Effect of Certain Mineral Compounds

Orig; Pub : Acta Soc. bot. Polon., 1957, 26, No 3, 631-645

Abstract : Discharge of CO_2 and absorption of O_2 were determined in Lundegard's apparatus during the respiratory process in roots of wheat, corn and tomato in balanced solutions varying conditions of the supply of O_2 and of the so chlorides of the 3-valence Fe(FeCl_3), nitrates of (and sodium sulfates of (H_2SO_4) as oxidizing agents side, this vegetation experiments in water culture ducted to study the effect of different doses of chloride and iron citrate on the plant growth in conditions of O_2 supply. The purpose was to see the roots can utilize O_2 from the mineral com

Card : 1/2

POLAND/Plant Physiology. Respiration and Metabolism

I-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No 91296

respiration. Nitrates increased the intensity of respiration in the roots of the plants under study. In brief experiments they also compensated the O_2 deficiency in the respiration of the tomato roots. Ferric iron compounds and sulfates did not produce such effects although the authors consider that the difference in the effect of sulfates and nitrates is only quantitative, and not qualitative, and explain the negative results of experiments with the sulfates by lack of proper methods. The conclusion is reached that with O_2 deficiency in the medium, the plant roots utilized the O_2 of nitrates. This explains the advantage of nitrate fertilizers. The work was carried in the Agricultural Institute in Wroslaw. -- F. Ryshka

Carl : 2/2

UNGER, E.

The effect of X-irradiation on the take and growth of the
Guerin-Tumour. Part 2. Neoplasma (Bratisl.) 12 no.5:509-516
'65.

1. "Frederic Joliot Curie" National Research Institute for
Radiobiology and Radiohygiene, Budapest, Hungary. Submitted
September 17, 1964.

UNGER, E.

The effect of X-irradiation on the take and growth of the
Guerin-tumour. Part 1. Neoplasma (Bratisl.) 12 no.4:417-423
'65.

1. "Frederic Joliot-Curie" National Research Institute for
Radiobiology and Radiohygiene, Budapest, Hungary. Submitted
September 22, 1964.

UNGER, Ewa

J. Franck's views on the photochemical process during photosynthesis.
Wiadom botan 6 no.4:315-326 '62.

UNGER, E.

Influence of certain polyphenols on the photosynthesis and the respiration of *Elodea canadensis* and the leaves of *Ailanthus glandulosa*. Acta soc botan Pol 31 no.1:3-24 '62.

1. Zaklad Fizjologii Roslin, Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza, Wroclaw.

HIDVEGI, E.J.; LONAI, P.; ANTONI, F.; UNGER, E.; VARTERESZ, V.

Oncogenic deoxyribonucleoprotein and deoxyribonucleic acid
isolated from ascites tumour cells. Neoplasma 10 no.4:361-364
'63.

1. "Frederic Joliot-Curie" National Research Institute for
Radiobiology and Radiohygiene, Budapest XXII, Hungary.
(NUCLEOPROTEINS) (CARCINOGENS)
(LEUKEMIA, EXPERIMENTAL)
(CARCINOMA, EHRlich TUMOR)
(DNA, NEOPLASM)
(LEUKEMIA, LYMPHOCYTIC)

UNGER, E.; LONAI, P.; HIDVEGI, E.; ANTONI, F.; VARTERESZ, V.

Pathological observations on mice treated with preparates isolated from ascites tumour cells and on mice grafted with lymphatic cell suspensions from the so treated animals. Neoplasma 11 no.2:177-192 '64

1. Frederic Joliot-Curie National Research Institute for Radiobiology and Radiohygiene, Budapest, Hungary.

UNGER, Ervin, kohomernok

Lessons from the experiments for increasing the durability of
rolls in the finishing mill at the Ozd Metallurgic Works. Koh
lap 96 no.8:358-362 Ag '63.

<p>658.5:657.47</p> <p>65. New system in plant management, by F. Ungar. ("Magyar Textil Technika" -- Hungarian Textile Technics -- Vol. II No 11-12, pp 13-16, Nov.-Dec. 1949.) The characteristic features of capitalist plant management were: Management acting on the orders issued and</p>		<p>enforced by the board of directors, the introduction of new work methods detrimental to the interest of the workers; the real motives for production were profit seeking and the exploitation of the workers. In contrast, the new system of plant management is based on the following four principles: 1. Planning, 2. socialist work competition, 3. reducing factory costs, 4. wage system.</p> <p>The introduction of planned economy as a result of the great political transformation which took place after the liberation of the country motivated new plant organization. This must be clear ideologically and practically to all industrial leaders. Planning in respect to technical organization is the principal aim of an efficient plant management which can be summed up as follows: 1. Ensuring the fulfillment of the plan, 2. ensuring satisfactory working conditions, 3. the cooperation of innovators and shock workers with technical experts, 4. enforcing the principles of division of work, 5. good administration, 6. supervising the flow of production and applying the necessary changes, 7. economy, 8. a clear accounting of achievement wages, (A new piece work wage system has been recently introduced. Ed.) 9. adhering to the collective contract, 10. improving work discipline, 11. introducing technical and quality control, 12. training workers in various skills, 13. eliminating shortcomings in the organization of work, 14. raising the ideological and professional level of the workers, and finally utilizing generally accepted time standards.</p>
<p>ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>		<p>00550117:331.8762 (Abstr. 3)</p>

UNGER, G.

Experimental study on scoliosis and its practical use. Acta chir.
orthop. trauma. Cech. 29 no.1:105-107 F. 1962.

1. Nemocnice Rudolfa Ella, Eisenberg/Th., lekarsky reditel doc. dr.
med. habil. G. Unger.

(SCOLIOSIS exper)

UNGER, H.

On the diagnosis and therapy of bone tumors. Acta chir. orthop.
traum. Cech. 32 no.4:299-300 Ag '63.

1. Rudolf-Elle-Krankenhaus, Eisenberg/Thur., DDR, ortopedické
oddelení (prednosta doc. dr. med. habil. H. Unger).

UNGER, G. P.

"Stage Flotation of Blended Copper Ore"
Tsvet Met. 14, No 6, 1939.

Report U-1506, 4 Oct 1951.

LIST AND TWO COLUMNS																										PROCESSING AND PREPARATION																									
CROSS REFERENCE													CROSS REFERENCE													CROSS REFERENCE													CROSS REFERENCE												
<p>41</p> <p>Flotation in stages of complex copper ores (a preliminary report). G. P. Unger. <i>Tsvetnye Metal.</i> 1939, No. 6, 42-7; <i>Khim. Referat. Zhur.</i> 1939, No. 10, 86. Flotation expts. were made on an artificial sample of a typical complex Cu ore contg. total Cu 10.15, oxidized Cu 3.61, Fe 0.98, S 2.47, SiO₂ 08.24, Al₂O₃ 13.70, and CaO 0.75%. The Cu minerals were represented by chalcocite and malachite and to a certain extent by sulfates of the brochantite type. The including rocks are the gray and light-green, medium-grained and fine-grained sandstones. With a consumption of Na₂S of 3 kg./ton the tailings contained 0.38% of CuS. When Na₂S was added at the beginning of the flotation the Cu minerals were extd. into the foam at the 1st stage of flotation. Grinding in stages, with an intermediate flotation, was the best method. Turpentine oil and a mixt. of shale tar with still residues were the most effective foaming agents for complex ores. Repeated expts. with a grinding of the ore to 48 mesh decreased the consumption of Na₂S to 2 kg./ton. W. R. Henn</p>																										<p>42</p>																									
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<p>Studies of concentration of Kounrad copper ores—ti.</p>																																																			
<p>P. Langer. <i>Izvestiya Metal.</i> 1935, No. 8, 44-66. A</p>																																																			
<p>review of the work of the Russian State Inst. of Non</p>																																																			
<p>Ferrous Metals on concn. of Cu ores of the Kounrad</p>																																																			
<p>deposits (Russia). R. N. Dankoff</p>																																																			
<p>ASB SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			

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18

Apparatus for mixing fibrolite. A. YA. UNGER and G. YA. UNGER. Russ. 25,085.
May 20, 1931.

ASB S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Ger/6325

Unger, Hans, Professor, Doctor-Engineer, ed.

Taschenbuch Luftschutz (Pocket Manual on Civil Defense) pt. 2.
Leipzig, B. G. Teubner, 1962. 546 p. No. of copies printed not
given.

Contributors: Rolf Schubert, Engineer; Rudolf Suchan, Engineer; Erhard
Jantsch; Armin Lufer, Engineer; Etohe Müller, Engineer; Herbert
Sauerteig; and Günter Mehlhorn, Doctor of Medicine and Veterinary.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers, teachers, and other
personnel engaged in civil defense.

COVERAGE: This volume, no. 2, consists of 11 sections dealing with
various aspects of civil defense. No personalities are mentioned.
References are given at the end of some chapters.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [Abridged]:

8. Ventilation Systems for Civil Defense Shelters

1

Card 1/3 |

UNGER, H.

Provision of prostheses for patients with upper extremity amputation.
Chir. narz. ruchu ortop. polska 27 no.2:245-246 '62.

1. Ze Szpitala Ortopedycznego Rudolf Elle w Eisenberg (Thuringen)
Dyrektor: doc. dr H. Unger.
(ARTIFICIAL LIMB)

UNGER, H.

Is it possible to determine by the cellulose test small quantitative differences in cellulolytic soil activity?
Roat vyroba 9 no.7/8:794-797 J1-Ag '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav zemedelsky, Jena-Zwätzen.

RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological) T
Nervous System. Higher Nervous Activity. Behavior.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 27051

Author : Unger, J., Predescu, I., Zahariade, St.

Inst :

Title : Neurotic Conditions Induced by Overstrain of Inhibitory
Process Under Conditions of Free Motor Activity.

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari neurol., Acad RPR, Inst. Neurol,
1957, 2, No 2, 185-203

Abstract : In 5 dogs, in prolongation of conditioned inhibitory stimulation up to 5 min, temporary changes of situation reflexes produced under the conditions of free movement occurred; increase of latent period, partial or full inhibition of conditioned reflex, motor-alimentary dissociation, releasing of differentiation, intersignal movements, respiration acceleration, frequent urination, squealing, barking.

Card 1/1

UNGER, J.; CIUREA, E.

Experimental data on the interrelationships between nutritional and orientative dynamic-functional structures. Rev. sci. med. 5 no.1/2: 113-116 '60.

(ORIENTATION)
(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM physiolo)
(ACOUSTIC NERVE physiolo)

UNGER, K.

Investigation on climatic and morphologic changes in Pleistocene conglomerates of the Saale River; a contribution to the question of the dependence of the formation of terraces upon climate. In German. p. 405.
(BIULETYN PERYGLACJALNY. No. 4, 1956, Poland).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, VOL. 6, no. 6, June 1957, Uncl.

UNGER, L. P.

"On the Importance of Infection in the Development of Schizophrenia."

dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences at the
Inst. for Physiology, im I. P. Pavlov.

Defense of Dissertation (Jan-Jul 1957)
Sect. of Biological Sciences
Vest. AN SSSR, 1957, v. 27, No. 12, pp. 118-120

UNGELE, L. P.

UNGELE, L. P.: "The significance of infection in the development of schizophrenia." Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov. Kybyshev, 1956. (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

Source: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 28 1956 Moscow

[illegible]

117 AND 118 CODES		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX		119 AND 120 CODES	
<p><i>BC</i> B-II-7</p> <p>Determination of fat in Manurechni seeds from the de-fatted residue. A. I. Kozlovskii and M. V. Uzun (Sborn. Rabot Odesk. Univ., 1965, 66-67).— A paper thin disk is made of glass and with 10 supports to carry trays holding 10 samples of the seeds, one above the other. This fits into an ordinary Soxhlet extractor. T. H. P.</p>					
<p>ASB-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>					
SOURCE SYMBOLS		SOURCE MAP ONLY CODE		SOURCE SYMBOLS	
11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32	33	34
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41	42	43	44	45	46
47	48	49	50	51	52
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77	78	79	80	81	82
83	84	85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92	93	94
95	96	97	98	99	100

117

ca

Hormonal function of the spleen (1) Unger (Univ. Munich, Ger.). *Med. Monatsh.* 5, 444-446 (1961)—Exposure of the spleen of rabbits to ultrasonic waves caused an increase in erythrocytes and granulocytes and in the hemoglobin content of the blood. The spleen may normally secrete a substance with inhibiting effect on the bone marrow.

A. E. Meyer

UNGER, T.

Welding as an aid in achieving higher labor productivity. n. 103.
(Zvaranie, Vol. 4, no. 4, April 1955, Praha.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessio , (EEAL), LC' Vol. 4,
No. 11, Nov. 1955, Uncl.

UNGER, T.

Dec 1953 p 71 722
Advantages of select
parts, choice of frequency
welding to parts of select

211 -

UNCER. T

4793* Safe Handling of Radioactive Isotopes for Inspection
Purposes. Bezpečnost práce při kontrole umělými radi-
oizotopy. (Czech.) T. Unger. Strojirenistvi, v. 3, no. 12, Dec.
1955, p. 928-933.

Standard instructions and maximum permissible radiation; de-
sign and calculation of protective housings and shields; methods
of keeping tabs on radioactivity. Tables, graphs, photographs.
7 ref.

NW
MG

2
1RM

BmZ

UNGER, T.

Stud welding.

P. 182 (Zvaranie) Vol. 6, No. 6, June 1957, Czechoslovakia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC. - VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

UNGER, T.

Welding a s aid in achieving higher labor productivity. p. 103. ZVARNIE.
(Ministerstvo hutneho prumyslu a Ministerstvo strojarstva) Bratislava.

SOURCE: East European Accession List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 11,
November, 1955.

USSR/ku and Animal Physiology. Nervous System. Higher
Nervous Activity. Behavior.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 93601.

Author : Kreyndler, A., Unger, Yuliya.

Inst : AS USSR.

Title : Morphologically Functioning Structures in Conditioned-
Reflex Processes.

Orig Pub: V sb.: Probl. fiziol. tsentr. nervn. sistemy. M.-L.,
AN SSSR, 1957, 294-300.

Abstract: According to K.M. Sikov's data the production of
conditioned reflexes (CR) begins with metabolic
reactions, that is changes in trophic functions of
the CNS, and only later are specific reactions of
various effector systems added -- so that a whole

Card : 1/3

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Nervous System. Higher
Nervous Activity. Behavior.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 93601.

complex of morphological-dynamical structures participates in the production process of CR. The diverse degrees to which it participates in the reaction (functional dissociation) is apparently the result of specific traits and functional conditions. For instance, a dog being in a state of collapse after an electrically induced spasm is restored first to its respiratory and then to its motive powers which represent the components of a defensive CR. According to Kupalov's method, digestive-motor dissociations could be observed while CR-production was in progress. When reduction in digestive excitability was brought about, the given link in the motor chain was maintained the

Card : 2/3

UNGER, Yu.; CHURYA, E.; VOLANSKIY, D.

Influence of a brain lesion on the bioelectrical reaction in rhythmic light stimulation. Fiziol. zhur. 47 no.6:704-710 Je '61.
(MIHA 15:1)

1. From the I.P.Pavlov Neurological Institute Rumanian People's Republic Academy, Bucuresti.
(BRAIN_WOUNDS AND INJURIES) (ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)
(LIGHT_PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

UNGER, Yu. [Ungher, J.]; MARINESCU, K. [Marinčescu, C.]; SEVASTOPOL', N.;
MIKHETIESCU, L. [Mihailescu, L.]

Dynamic studies on verbo-verbal connections and on vegetative
components in the association experiment. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat.
12 no.4:578-586 J1-Ag 162.

1. Institut nevrologii imeni Pavlova AN Rumynskoy Narodnoy Res-
publiki, Bukharest. (MIRA 17:11)

REEBEN, V.A. [Reaben, V.A.]; UNGER, M.R.

Cardiotachometer with interval-registration. Fiziol. zhur. 46 no.3:
356-360 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:7)

1. From the Experimental Shops and Chair of Physiology of the State
University, Tartu.
(HEART) (MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

ACC NR: AP6017958

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/010/0026/0026

INVENTOR: Nikolai, Manfred; Unger, Zigfrid; Rost, Kherbert; Naundorf, Verner

ORG: None

TITLE: A method for producing active aluminum oxide. Class 12, No. 181628

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 10, 1966, 26

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum oxide, nitric acid, nitrate

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing active aluminum oxide and carriers for catalysts by using nitric acid for double decomposition of a sodium aluminate solution. In order to produce aluminum oxide and carriers based on this compound with the most effective structure, the process is carried out under conditions (temperature, pH of the medium, aluminate and acid concentration) which give a nitrate concentration of 10-30% of the aluminum oxide in the precipitate after washing and drying at a temperature of 100-150°C.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 15Jun60

Card 1/1

UDC; 66.097,5

MILLER, Edmund Ernestovich; UNGERMAN, Aleksandr Ivanovich; FATKIN, Petr Fedorovich; ANDRIANOV, D.P., prof., retsenzent; STRELOV, P.A., ekonomist, retsenzent; METT, G.Ya., dotsent, red.; SALYANSKIY, A.A., red.izd-va; CHERNOVA, Z.I., tekhn.red.; DOBRITSYNA, R.I., tekhn.red.

[Economic structure, organization, and planning of a machinery plant] Ekonomika, organizatsiia i planirovanie mashinostroitel'nogo predpriatiia. Izd.2., dop. i ispr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 374 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Machinery industry)

UNGHERMAN, M.

Working with organic glass. Radio no.10:58 0'55. (MIRA 9:1)
(Glass cutting)

UNGERMAN, M., inzh.

Radio equipment for prospecting. Radio no.5:25-26 My '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

(Radio in prospecting)

UNGERSMAN, M.N.

Low-frequency measuring amplifier in transistors.
Geofiz. prib. no.9:9-15 '61. (MIRA 15:11)
(Transistor amplifiers)

UNGERMANN, Jaroslav

Solidification of gravity cast insertion pieces for combustion engines.
Slevarenství 11 no.4:155-157 Ap '63.

1. Státní výzkumný ústav materiálu a technologie, slevarenský
výzkum, Brno.

L 44099-66 EWP(f)/T WH/JN/WE

ACC NR: AP6009358 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/65/000/011/0022/0022

AUTHOR: Ungaro, Robert (Zvolen)

ORG: none

TITLE: Electro-hydraulic pressure-injection valve for light and heavy fuels. CZ Pat. No. PV 7360-64

SOURCE: Vynalezky, no. 11, 1965, 22

TOPIC TAGS: combustion engine, fuel injection, ^{high} ~~valve~~ pressure valve, combustion engineering

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate concerns an electrohydraulic injection valve for light and heavy liquid fuels for combustion engines. The fuel is brought, first, into a space separated from the combustion chamber by a pressure valve. Through a hole in this valve the fuel is fed through the space and ignited by an electric discharge generated by the steel cylinder and electric pole. The uplift pressure is limited by a spring which allows the valve to open at certain moment and permits the injection of fuel into the combustion chamber.

[KP]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 21 Sep 64

Card 1/1 *LC*

UNGEROVA, Hana; POKORNY, Jiri

A new method for washing the glass lids for microscopic specimens of tissue cultures. Cx.morfologie 8 no.1:80-82 '60. (REAI 9:5)

1. Katedra biologie a sklarska dilna lekarske fakulty Karlovy university, Hardec Kralove.

(TISSUES)

UNGERSON, E.

Corn makes a good preceding crop for every field crop. p. 162.

SOTSIALISTLIK POLIUMAJANDUS. Tallinn, Hungary. Vol. 13, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), IC, No. 4, July 1959.
Uncl.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/7 Physiology July 59

3023. EFFECT OF INSULIN ON SITUATION REFLEXES - Actiunea insulinei asupra reflexelor de situatie - Ungher I., Volanschi D., Zahariade S. and Predescu I. Inst. de Neurol., Acad. R.P.R., Bucuresti - REV. FIZIOL. 1958, 5/4 (353-360) Graphs 2 illus. 1

In 13 dogs, kept under conditions of free movement, complex motor-alimentary chain conditioned reflexes (situation reflexes) were induced; these developed with certain variations. The effect of insulin injected in doses of 1-2 I.U. per kg. on these reflexes was then studied. The animals showed changes of behaviour in the course of these experiments, changes which as a rule consisted in stronger accentuation of the alimentary dominant. In two dogs in which differentiation could not at first be obtained, it could be obtained after insulin. Disturbances in development of the stereotype, which were present in 5 of the dogs, disappeared or at least improved after insulin. Sometimes insulin caused a slower motor activity or difficulties in the active reproduction of particular movements (e.g. flexion of an extremity), phenomena which might be the consequence of hypoglycaemia. The insulin-induced normalisation of alimentary excitability decreased owing to various causes persists after insulin treatment is discontinued. Graur - Bucharest.

UNGHER, J.,; MARCOVICI, G.,; CONDEESOU, L.

Study of the phenomenon of compensation after ablation of the optic analyzer. Bul stint., sect. med. 7 no.4:1301-1318 Oct-Dec 55.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED

disorganis. after extirpation of optic analyzer & phenomenon of compensation, in dogs)

(CEREBRAL CORTX, physiology

eff. of excision of optic analyzer, in dogs, phenomenon of compensation)

(NERVES OPTIC, physiology

eff. of excision of optic analyzer, in dogs, phenomenon of compensation)

UNGER, J.

RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology - The Nervous System.

V-10

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1958, 9074

Author : J. Ungher and D. Volanschi

Inst :

Title : The Manifestation of Motor Neurosis, Induced Experimentally During the Production of a Conditioned Response to Certain Specific Movements in Dogs with Damaged Motor Areas of the Cortex.

Orig Pub : Commun. Acad. RPR, 1956, 6, No 7, 933-940

Abstract : At the beginning of the process of producing a conditioned motor reflex -- lifting a paw upon food stimulation--in dogs with freedom of movement, a disturbance in the walk was noted, as well as the appearance of a motor reaction during eating. In dogs with a damaged sigmoid gyrus these phenomena were considerably more pronounced, a fact which is connected with exceeding the capacity of those structures of the motor analyzer which remained intact.

Card 1/1

'RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology - Nervous System.

V-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 4443

normalization of the condition (4-8th week -- adjustment to the poison) and of the EEG of the dogs. In the course of phase III, the compensatory mechanisms became inadequate and EEG showed potentials characteristic of epilepsy; bloody defecation and epileptic fits occurred. In phase IV preceding death the dogs fell into coma and EEG became flat.

Card 2/2

RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology. The Nervous System

T-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 65734

Author : Ungher J., Voinescu S., Stoica I., Volanski D.

Inst : -

Title : Disturbances in Higher Nervous Activity and Histomorphological Changes in the Brain Following Electroshock.

Orig Pub : Med. interna, 1956, 8, No 1, 41-48

Abstract : Previously established conditioned reflexes as well as unconditioned reflexes disappeared in dogs after electroshock. The unconditioned responses were restored initially, and the conditioned reflexes later. Defensive reflexes were restored earlier than food reflexes, while within the defensive reflex the respiratory component was reestablished earlier than the motor component. Prior to complete normalization of higher nervous activity periodic disturbances were observed in the balance between excitatory and inhibitory processes. Multiple electroshocks produced more profound changes in higher nervous activity, which lasted for

Card : 1/2

' RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology. The Nervous System

T-12

. Abs Jour : Raf Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 65734

several months. The impossibility of establishing conditioned reflexes was noted. The animals manifested signs of motor excitation or, conversely, marked apathy and inhibition of nervous processes with the disappearance toward the conclusion of the experiments of conditioned and unconditioned reflexes. In three dogs subjected to electroshock seizures the most pronounced changes were in the frontoparietal, frontal and superior parietal gyri, in the region of the olfactory lobe, the hippocampus and the supracallosal gyrus. The greatest damage (all the way to the death of neurons) was noted in layers IV and V. In the parietal region the number of satellite cells increased around those neurons which were in a state of necrobiosis. In all the divisions of the brain there were manifestations of venous congestion and perivascular and pericellular edema. In one dog the walls of the small vessels in the brain were thickened and perivascular gliosis was observed.--I.I. Shroyt

Card : 2/2

116

UNGHER, Julia; STOICA, I.

Inter-relation between the secretory and respiratory components of the alimentary reflex and the effect of electro-convulsion on them. Bul. stiint. sect. med. 8 no.1:151-168 Jan-Mar 56.

(CONVULSIONS, experimental
electrically-induced, eff. on secretory & resp.
components of alimentary reflex)

(REFLEX
salivary reflex, eff. of electro-convulsion on
secretory & resp. components)

(SALIVARY GLANDS, physiology
(Same)